

Judges Set Free 611 Guilty Prisoners; Mr. Waldo Gives Names of Jurists



misdeemeanors, 10,283 for juvenile delinquency and 18,391 summonses were issued, a total of 183,768. Of these, the Detective Bureau made 12,083 arrests for felony, 10,181 for misdemeanors, 2,824 for juvenile delinquency, or a total of 25,088.

"The number of arrests for felonies has increased," the Commissioner reports, "while the number of arrests for minor offenses has decreased. Persons against whom there is no possibility of proving any crime are no longer arrested as 'suspicious persons,' and, of necessity, liberated the following day. The number of persons so arrested heretofore reached over eleven thousand in one year.

"Political and other outside considerations tending to disrupt discipline and demoralize the force have been eliminated, and the discipline of the force has been materially improved.

"Promotions and appointments have been made in the numerical order certified by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as a result of competitive examinations.

Police Brutality Checked.
"Brutality in making arrests has ceased. The police have been taught to exercise the utmost care that the innocent may not be the victims of injustice.

"The practice of allowing detectives to persecute persons who have served a sentence and who are endeavoring to lead an honest life has been ended.

"The police are instructed in all cases of minor infractions of the law or ordinances, where the persons accused can be identified, to issue summonses instead of making arrests.

"Photographs of persons arrested, but who have not been convicted, have been removed from the gallery maintained for criminal identification.

"In Manhattan and in certain sections of Brooklyn a system of fixed posts has been established. One-half of the night patrol force is assigned to duty on fixed posts, about one thousand feet apart. The other half performs patrol duty in the regular manner. The men on fixed post and the men on patrol relieve each other every hour. In extremely cold weather fixed posts are relieved every half hour.

"The result of this system has been that a citizen can always find a policeman. Every portion of the territory covered is constantly under supervision. Crimes of violence at night on the public highway have been almost entirely eliminated. The number of large fires occurring at night has been materially decreased, due to prompt alarm being given.

"A school for detectives has been inaugurated, the principal object of which is to teach detectives the latest methods of criminal identification, including the Bertillon descriptive portrait, by means of which, in a few words, a face may be described by a trained man with such accuracy as to enable another to identify the

subject in a large crowd, although he had never seen him.

"This is accomplished by classifying faces by the type of nose—straight, concave or convex—and then subdividing these by classification of ears and of other features to a point where a class would contain but very few persons. The value and classification of finger prints are also taught in this school.

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WANTS 'WORKABLE' PRIMARIES LAW

Assemblyman Hinman Sets Forth What Are Regarded as Views of Republican Organization.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday.—Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman, of this city, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and personal representative of William Barnes, Jr., in the lower house, issued to-day a long statement defining his attitude on direct nominations. He affirms his belief in the convention system, but if direct nominations come he would have them apply to every office from Governor down, all candidates for nomination to be put on the ballot by petition, having no committee designations. At the present time, however, he is in favor of the amendment of the present law.

While Mr. Hinman declares these are his personal views, it is believed that he reflects the sentiment of Mr. Barnes and of the republican leaders, who realize that it will be impossible to return to the convention system. All direct primary bills will be referred to the committee of which Mr. Hinman is chairman. His views, expressed to-day, are accepted here as those of the republican organization.

A thoroughly aroused and intelligent public conscience, with a proper regulation of the convention system, is Mr. Hinman's ideal plan for political action. He declares, however, that he is not unalterably opposed to direct nominations if made to apply to all offices.

"I am unalterably opposed," he says, "to the scheme of the present direct nomination law, which provides for the designation of candidates by political committees. The proposal that the committee shall nominate a ticket in advance and set it up to public view, to be picked at before the primary by those who desire its defeat at the election, but can still claim party regularity, is simply plain stupidity and grossly unfair to the candidate so designated, however excellent the selection may be.

"Moreover, if the Legislature should enact a law providing that all candidates for party nominations shall be placed upon the primary ballot by petition, thus repealing all provisions of law relating to designation of candidates by political committees, there remains no public function whatsoever for a political committee to perform which requires statutory control.

"I have not as yet prepared a bill which would accomplish the direct nomination plan which I have suggested. It may well be said that such a radical change in the plan from that adopted by our present Direct Primary law should not be advocated until the present law has had a fair test. I am therefore in favor personally of amending the present law in so far as it may be necessary to make it workable, in order that the inherent in the committee designation plan may be thoroughly exploited."

CORPORATIONS SHOW INCREASE IN STATE

More Than 8,000 Organized in 1911 According to Official Report—Receipts \$1,052,486.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday.—Increase in the number of corporations organized in New York State is shown by the first annual report of Edward Lazansky, Secretary of State.

In 1904 2,670 new companies were formed, while the total for 1911 was 8,357. The receipts of his office for 1911 were \$1,052,486, including \$918,197.27 from the Automobile Bureau.

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Steel Bill Faces Many Changes When It Reaches the Senate

Senator Cummins Will Introduce Substitute for House Measure—He Will Make a Fight for Free Pig Iron, and Democrats Will Aid.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1302 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.

When the steel revision bill is sent over to the Senate it will be referred to the Finance Committee, but there will be no resolution directing the committee to report back the measure within a limited time. This procedure was followed last year, but the democrats and progressive republicans declare there will be no such effort made at this time.

Senator Cummins will introduce a substitute for the bill which the House sends over. He has given considerable study to the subject and believes that while some of the schedules in the House bill are too low, others are too high. Another criticism is that in the ad valorem duties are substituted throughout for specific duties. In common with other protective tariff advocates, Senator Cummins believes that the specific duties should be retained in some cases where protection is necessary. Most of the items in the steel bill do not need protection, he holds.

Free pig iron will be on one of the demands made by Senator Cummins. This amendment will be supported by a number of democratic Senators but several insurgent republicans will vote against it. There will be a protracted struggle in the Senate before a bill is finally framed. A coalition of democrats and insurgents can control the Senate, but any basis on which they can reach an agreement is still involved in speculation.

The Senate democrats point out that it would be useless for them to support any measure which would not meet the approval of the House. Not both sides are eager to send a bill to President Taft, and in the confidence that he will again veto any measure submitted to him, the measure may be the result of a compromise on many points.

Dr. Draper in Annual Reports Suggests Transference of Laws from City Charters.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday.—To prevent the possibility of the city schools being governed by political considerations, Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education, in his annual report advocates the immediate transference of the laws controlling the local government of city school systems from the city charters to the Education law. He declares that these schools are State schools and not local.

"The work of the schools of a city and their management and control," says the report, "were intended to be entirely independent of the usual municipal affairs, which are incident to the government of a city. The custom, however, of including in a city charter the law relating to the local management of schools has often resulted in regarding the schools as purely municipal affairs. This custom has also in many cases caused municipal officers and local political organizations to look upon school positions as places to be controlled."

"The mere fact that this law is in the charter presents the temptation to modify such law for political or personal reasons whenever a city charter comes before the Legislature for general consideration.

"The law regulating the local control and management of the schools of the several cities of the State should be taken out of the city charters and should be incorporated in the Education law. This action may be taken without confusion and without decreasing in the slightest the powers now conferred upon local superintendents or boards of education."

"The need of providing adequate playground facilities in connection with the schools is strongly urged. There should be connected with each schoolhouse in the State," says the report, "a playground of sufficient size to afford all the pupils of the school ample space for participating in all the sports and outdoor recreations best adapted to the physical development of children. All the necessary equipment to afford proper exercise and diversion should be included in the school facilities."

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WILL TIGHTEN ALL LINES OF THE ARMY

Secretary of War Works Out an Elaborate Plan of Concentration.

WANTS BUT EIGHT POSTS

Madison Barracks, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario and Plattsburg Barracks Would Go.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1302 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.

Concentration of the mobile forces of the United States army is badly needed, according to a statement given out at the War Department to-day, which points out that the army should be organized to meet the strategic needs of national defense and not after a plan determined years ago by the requirements of Indian warfare. The War Department's statement makes it clear that the present distribution of the army is looked upon as antiquated and is influenced by old traditions and old ideas.

Mr. Stimson, Secretary of War, believes that the present wide dispersion is detrimental to efficiency and believes it causes unwarranted extravagance in administration and supply. He believes that if the army were concentrated in eight posts its cost would be reduced by \$5,000,000 a year. Among the posts which he believes should be abandoned in the concentration plan are Madison barracks, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario and Plattsburg barracks, New York. The statement of the War Department says in part—

"The main points in connection with efficient distribution are the following:—
"It must be favorable for the tactical training of the three arms combined.
"It must be favorable for the rapid concentration of the army upon our frontiers.
"It must favor the best use of the army as a model for the general military training of the National Guard."

"It must favor the use of the regular army as a nucleus for war organizations.
"It must favor economical administration.
"It must permit a peace organization which will be of effective use in war; that is, an organization which will permit a prompt expansion in time of war by means of a system of reserves."

"The mobile army is now scattered in forty-nine posts, and should be segregated into detachments of all arms, each of which can be assembled at strategic centers readily for team training by reasonable marches of concentration. These centers may be approximately indicated as follows:—

"Three groups on the line between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, covering the Atlantic seaboard. Albany, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Atlanta, Ga., may be mentioned as points which fulfill the conditions for concentration.
"Two, or possibly three, groups on the line between Puget Sound and Los Angeles, covering the Pacific seaboard. The Puget Sound district, San Francisco and Los Angeles may be mentioned as the three probable centers.
"At least two groups between the great lakes and the Rio Grande. St. Louis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Chicago and Omaha are all points which might well receive serious consideration in this connection.
"The number of groups to be organized is restricted by the strength of the mobile army. No group should contain less than a brigade of infantry, with a proper proportion of cavalry, field artillery and special troops, and at least one group should contain a full tactical division. Without such concentration joint training cannot be obtained except at heavy expense for transportation.

"In addition to these detachments of all arms there should be at least two centers for independent cavalry forces. Chattanooga, Tenn., and San Antonio, Texas, seem most serious consideration for this purpose."

A speedy reduction of the number of regiments of troops in the Philippines by one-half has been decided upon by the government for reasons of economy and military administration. Four regiments of infantry and two of cavalry will take over the duties now performed by twelve regiments. The reduction of the Philippine force will make possible the stationing of a large number of troops in Hawaii, a year or two sooner than plans already formed had contemplated. It is proposed to Garrison Hawaii with about twelve or fifteen thousand troops, as those islands are regarded as the key to the Pacific coast from a military point of view.

The reduction in the Philippines will not be so great as would appear because the regiments remaining will be brought up to full war strength. It is estimated that one million dollars will be saved by the change.

THREE ANTI-TRUST REPORTS UNDER WAY
Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce Will End Its Hearings This Week.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1302 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.

Hearings before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate on proposed amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust law will be ended this week. The present disposition of the majority of the committee indicates that a favorable report will be made on a bill similar to that introduced by Senator Le Follet, defining certain price cutting and restrictive trade customs as illegal.

There will be three reports, giving the varying views of groups of members. Senator Cummins will write one report. Senator Clapp another and the third will be drafted either by Senator Gore or Senator Pomerene.

Exemption of labor unions from the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law is now engaging the serious attention of the members. There is a strong sentiment in the committee in favor of a government bureau to supervise industrial corporations.

FOUNDATION SACRIFICE OF ANCIENS.—There is a strange analogy between the great number of deaths that occur in the erection of modern buildings and sacrificial building rites of olden times. Thrilling story in next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD.

DOG'S 'HAIR' WAS FEATHERS.
Bald Spot Covered with Egg Lining Soon Resembled a Buff Leghorn.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sunday.—John Chandler, a dog fancier, made a discovery to-day. Six months ago his dog, Dan, which has won prizes at bench shows, was hurt and some skin removed from his head. Chandler took the dog to a veterinary surgeon, who plastered the spot with the skin of an egg.

Everything went nicely. A fine fuzz began to grow on the spot, but it assumed such a peculiar aspect that the owner took him to the veterinary, who was surprised to find that the supposed hair was nothing more nor less than buff Leghorn feathers.

Kills Himself in Own Saloon.
Thomas Morris, a saloonkeeper, at Eighth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, killed himself early yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head in a back room of his saloon. He lived at No. 2 West Sixty-sixth street, and is survived by a widow and daughter.

To Test Cost of Canadian Railway
Commission Named to Investigate Construction Estimate and the Final Expenditure.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
OTTAWA, Ont., Sunday.—With wide powers of investigation a commission, consisting of F. P. Gutelius, of Montreal, and George Lynch-Staunton, a Hamilton barrister, was appointed by the government yesterday to inquire fully into the construction of Canada's transcontinental railroad. The fundamental object is to determine the reason for the discrepancy between estimates and actual cost of the work, which is now more than \$150,000,000. A complete survey of the whole line, from Quebec to the Pacific, and an auditing of accounts is proposed. The defense of the late government in respect to the heavy cost was that after the original

estimates the grade was lessened to seven-tenths, while the road was built up to an unusually high standard.

No conclusive agreement has followed the interviews held Friday and yesterday between Mr. G. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Theodore Kryzhanovitch, Russian government agent, but it is considered probable that formal negotiations will be instituted for a limited trade agreement between the two countries. Agricultural implements, tobacco and wines are mentioned as commodities that may enter into an agreement.

Delays in preparing voters' lists may prolong indefinitely the by-election in South Renfrew, Ontario, where Mr. G. P. Graham, formerly liberal member, is running. As the first election since the general one the contest excites widespread political interest in Canada.

Negotiations for the territorial acquisition of Quebec, by the United States, and country known as Ungava are in progress between the provincial and federal governments.

MORGAN BURGLARS STILL UNCAUGHT

Search of Rogues' Gallery for Clews and of Pawnshops for Plunder Not Yet Successful.

George S. Dougherty, Second Deputy Police Commissioner, who has taken personal charge of the search for the burglars who visited the home of Mr. J. P. Morgan, Jr., No. 231 Madison avenue, early Friday morning, last night said his detectives had made a little headway and were hopeful of soon obtaining a clew which will lead to the capture of the burglars and the return of \$50,000 worth of jewelry. Since the burglary was reported Friday morning by Mr. Morgan as one of the best detectives from headquarters have been working on the case, and Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Hughes have been looking over their records of professional cracksmen in the hope of being able to rob the robbery down to the credit of one of two expert house breakers now at liberty.

Little information concerning the details of the robbery is being given out by the police, and Commissioner Dougherty will not even tell in what manner the burglars entered the house. The intruders worked so quickly and so quietly that they did not disturb members of the Morgan household asleep in rooms above those which were explored.

Search of pawnshops has failed to reveal any of the plunder. In the police report sent to pawnshops descriptions are given of four pieces of jewelry. Among them is a gold pendant described as "St. George and the Dragon." The horse is trampled with pearls, the rider is covered with rubies and the dragon is set with emeralds.

Another valuable piece taken was a solid neck chain, from which hangs a pendant adorned with two gold tassels, each containing three diamonds. The list also mentions a clover leaf pendant studded with diamonds and a silver watch holder.